

J. M. FERRES, Editor.]

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POLITICAL.

THE CANADA QUESTION.

Continued From No. 19.

Notwithstanding all this extravagant expense, and formidable speeches of preparation, it stands recorded that no impeachment has ever been followed up by the Assembly. After holding the accused up to the execration of those who are credulous enough to believe them in earnest, the prosecution is generally dropt, on the ground that the Government is unjust, and will not dispose of the victim on their simple address. The mode of conducting the inquiry is of a piece with the cruel farce through out. The accusation is referred to a committee of five members, of whom one only is generally present to examine witnesses, and do what seems to him good. Even this shallow show of justice may be dispensed with; for, in the enquiry against Judge Kerr, the accusing party was surprised by the present Attorney-General of the province in one of the committee rooms...not a committee-man present—doors locked, examining his own witnesses. On being asked his authority for such a mode of acting, he stated that he proceeded by direction. The wonder is, not that impeachments are frequent, but that they are so few, seeing that a premium is held out upon them, and that one impeachment is as good as a fortune in hand. For instance, Judge Vallieres, then (1828) a member of the bar, brought up the petition against Judge Kerr; gave evidence, referring to matters sixteen years old, and conducted the inquiry. He was promoted to the bench by Sir James Kempt, in 1829. Philippe Panet, a member, one of the witnesses against Judge Kerr and Attorney-General Stewart, was promoted to the bench by Lord Aylmer, in 1832. Ebenezer Peck, Esq., a member, who brought charges against Judge Fletcher, was presented with a silk gown by Lord Aylmer in 1832. A. Quessel, Esq., a member, the same. With such examples, the marvel will be, that more plentiful crops of prosecutions are not sown and reaped.

Our readers must feel a curiosity, very natural enough, for some information touching the redoubtable House of Assembly itself, and its composition. We beg them to bear in mind the heroic deeds it has accomplished, and the more heroic exploits it is meditating; how valiantly the members have warred with the almost unresisting Legislative Council; how daringly they have assaulted law-officers and judges; how formidably they enter into session preceded by their Committee of Grievances, and supported by the Vigers, Feltons, Tonancours, Evanses, Dickersons, and all the other hired array of spies and informers... of the Castles and Oivers; how fiercely they can heard the Governor-General absent, in whose presence they would fawn and lick the dust, and expunge his messages from the journals, when fairly recovered from the awe and trepidation their delivery had caused them. Gentle reader! behold the joints, not of the O'Connell, but of the Papineau tail. The actual members of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada consist of

- 2 merchants.
- 4 in general trade, or wholesale storekeepers.
- 1 publican and sinner, a tavern keeper.
- 1 bailiff (alias bun) Court of King's Bench.
- 14 farmers or habitants.
- 2 professions and trades, unknown, probably gentlemen at large.
- 1 Lieutenant R. N. half-pay.
- 1 collector of inland customs.
- 1 mariner, master of a boat.
- 3 persons of independent means.
- 13 attorneys.
- 10 notaries.
- 11 surgeons.
- 2 land surveyors.

This is the Barabones Parliament of Lower Canada, and it will bear a comparison even with the original Tail in this country, which is free of the Beggarman's Kitchen for bab and grub, and roasts, three in a bed,

somewhere about St. Gilse's. Some of the honest-hearted "habitants"—and more honest, simple-minded, and kind-hearted creatures do not exist—who figure as M. P.'s, are altogether as innocent of the English language as the babe unborn; unluckily, some are unable to read, and more to write, from the misfortune of having been born, and put to the plough before reading or writing was made easy to the meanest capacity. It happens charmingly...thanks to the "Constitutional Act"...that a man is qualified for an M. P. who here and elsewhere would not pass muster for more than a porter; but, after all, these poor people are wanted not to talk, but to make count, and for this end have been dragged, unwilling instruments, from their families by attorneys and notaries, whose schemes their unsuspecting simplicity and profound ignorance are so well calculated to advance.

It is, however, impossible to deny that these Parliament-men represent fairly the Cimmerian darkness of the "Nation Canadienne," however the sample belie the sack for straight forward honesty and simplicity of character. "Within the last two years," states an Address of the Montreal Constitutional Association, "in each of two grand juries of the Court of King's Bench in this district selected, under a provincial law, from amongst the wealthiest inhabitants of the rural parishes, there was found but one person competent to write his name, and trustees of schools are specially permitted by statute to affix their crosses to their school reports." There are many of these enlightened grand jurymen in the Assembly no doubt, for we happen to know that several of the members can neither read nor write; and we have heard from respectable authority, that more than one, on taking their seat, subscribed their oaths with their cross. As the member for all Ireland feeds his penniless substitutes, so also were those of Papineau's Refuge for the destitute to be provided for. Less generous than his great Irish prototype, although almost equally endowed out of the public chest, the Canadian Agitator denied to his needy servitors the crumbs that fell from (his) the rich man's table, and quartered the whole upon the country. In defiance of the Legislative Council, which rejected the various bills of appropriation sent up to it for the purpose, the members of the Lower House assigned to themselves ten shillings per diem during the session, with four shillings per league for carriage of the motley animals to their menagerie. The annual profit to a member may be fairly stated at seventy pounds; an immense sum amongst a people almost universally poor, but without which a large proportion of the members would be unable to take or to retain their seats. The sort of laws to be expected from such a body may be judged of from one among others passed by one of its predecessors. This was a bill to make notice of action served on the Attorney-General for damage against the Crown legal and binding. If the suit went against the Crown, it was farther decreed that execution might issue against the Governor, and the furniture of his house, or the guns of the fortress.

One of the grievances most prominently remonstrated against by this House has been the increase in the expenditure of the civil government; yet that expenditure does not average an increase since 1805 of more than 10 per cent; whilst that of the Legislature, which, in 1805, was £1800, now amounts to £10,000 annually, showing an increase of 1000 per cent. Of this, the House of Assembly takes the lion's share, respective quotas being—

House of Assembly, £13,000
Leg. Council, . . . 5,000
£18,000

Of the £18,000 patriot Papineau appropriates as his own portion the thirteenth part, his salary as Speaker being £1000 per annum. Such a remuneration does seem grossly disproportionate to the duty performed, seldom, we believe, exceeding two months in the year, and to the population and revenue of the province. If this man be entitled to £1000 a-year for two months presidency over a branch of the legislature representing half-a-million of souls only, surely the speaker of the Imperial Commons House is underpaid at £5000 per annum for presiding over the representation of twenty-four millions. Squaring the relative durations of service and the populations by the respective salaries, the British speaker, to be on a par with his more magnificent contemporary of Lower Canada, ought to have at the least £60,000 or £70,000 per annum. And what has been the conduct of Speaker Papineau with his enormous salary? Why that not only has he been the most factions of the King's subjects but that he has excited his countrymen of French extraction to hatred, nay, even to another St. Bartholomew massacre, of those of another origin; and that he is and has been, the apostle of treason, preaching it in the House he ought to preside over with dignity, and out of the House organizing rebellion and revolution. In his late address to the electors of the west ward of Montreal, he presumes to style Lord Aylmer, the Governor-General, the "soul of faction"—the Constitution denounced as "having ceased to exist de jure"—his opponents are stated to have been aided by "a dozen scoundrels in

place"—"Gould, Gillespie, and Logan," are stigmatized as "intriguers," and as carrying on a "hateful and mendacious correspondence" with the Colonial Office.—Mr. Robinson, M. P. for Worcester, as the "paid director of the Land Company," and furthermore as "a vile sharper (escroc)"—the judges are styled "prevarica-

* Nathaniel Gould, Esq. of the highly respectable firm Gould, Dowie, & Co. to whom Lower Canada owes so much. Mr. Gould is the same name, and a near relative of the late Nathaniel Gould, Esq. not more known and respected for his tens of thousands spent in charities during life, as well as his tens of thousands bequeathed to public charities at his death, than known, believed, and revered as the friend of the poor factory children of Lancashire, and the author of a factory bill passed for their protection after a most strenuous opposition, somewhere about the year 1815 or 1816—many years before Mr. Sadler benevolently undertook the same task in Yorkshire.

to be continued.

MISCELLANY.

THE THREE ADVICES.

BY T. CROFTON CROAKER, ESQ. F. R. S. A.

There once came, what of late happened so often in Ireland, a hard year. When the crops failed, there was beggary and misfortune from one end of the island to the other. At that time a great many poor people had to quit the country for want of employment, and through the high price of provisions. Among others, John Carson was under the necessity of going over to England, to try if he could get work; and of leaving his wife and family behind him, begging for a bite and a sup up and down, and trusting to the charity of good Christians.

John was a smart young fellow, handy at any work, from the hay field to the stable and willing to earn the bread he ate; and he was soon engaged by a gentleman. The English are mighty strict upon Irish servants; he was to have twelve guineas a-year wages, but the money was not to be paid until the end of the year, and he was to forfeit the entire twelve guineas in the lump, if he misconducted himself in any way within the twelve months. John Carson was to be sure upon his best behaviour, and conducted himself in every particular so well for the whole time, there was no faulting him late or early, and the wages were fairly his.

The term of his agreement being expired, he determined on returning home, notwithstanding his master, who had a great regard for him, pressed him to remain, and asked him if he had any reason to be dissatisfied with his treatment.

"No reason in life, sir," said John; "you've been a good master, and a kind master to me; the Lord spare you over your family; but I left a wife with two small children of my own at home, after me in Ireland, and your honor would never wish to keep me from them entirely.—The wife and the children!"

"Well, John," said the gentleman, "you have earned your twelve guineas, and you have been in every respect, so good a servant, that, if you are agreeable, I intend giving you what is worth the twelve guineas ten times over, in place of your wages. But you shall have your choice—will you take what I offer, on my word?"

John saw no reason to think that his master was jesting with him, or was sincere in making the offer; and, therefore, after slight consideration, told him that he agreed to take as his wages whatever he would advise whether it was twelve guineas or not.

"Then listen attentively to my words," said the gentleman.

"First—I would teach you this—'Never to take a byerod when you have the highway.'"

"Secondly—'Take heed not to lodge in the house where an old man is married to a young woman.'"

"And thirdly—'Remember that honesty is the best policy.'"

"These are the Three Advices I pay you with; and they are in value far beyond any gold; however, here is a guinea for your travelling charges, and two cakes, one of which you must give to your wife, and the other you must eat yourself until you have done so, and I charge you to be careful of them."

It was not without some reluctance on the part of John Carson that he was brought to accept mere words for wages, or could be persuaded that they were more precious than golden guineas. His faith in his master was however so strong, that he at length became satisfied.

John set out for Ireland the next morning early; but he had not proceeded far, before he overtook two pedlars who were travelling the same way. He entered into conversation with them, and found them a pair of merry fellows, who proved excellent company on the road. Now it happened, towards the end of their day's journey, when they were all tired with walking, that they came to a wood through which there was a path that shortened the distance to the town they were going towards, by two miles. The pedlars advised John to go with them through the wood; but he refused to leave the highway, telling them, at the same time, he would meet them again at a

certain house in the town, where travellers put up. John was willing to try the worth of the advice which his master had given him; and he arrived in safety, and took up his quarters in the appointed place. While he was eating his supper, an old man came hobbling into the kitchen, and gave orders about different matter there, and then went out again. John would have taken no particular notice of this; but, immediately after, a young woman, young enough to be the old man's daughter, came in, and gave orders exactly the contrary of what the old man had given, calling him at the same time a great many hard names, such as an old fool, an old dotard, and so on.

When she was gone, John inquired who the old man was. "He is the landlord," said the servant; "and heaven help him! a dog's life he has led since he married his last wife."

"What!" said John with surprise, "is that young woman the landlord's wife! I see I must not remain in this house to-night; and, tired as he was, he got up to leave it, but went no farther than the door before he met the two pedlars, all cut and bleeding, coming in, for they had been robbed and almost murdered in the wood. John was very sorry to see them in that condition, and advised them not to lodge in the house, telling them with a significant nod, that all was not right there; but the poor pedlars were so weary and so bruised, that they would stop where they were, and disregarded the advice."

Rather than remain in the house, John retired to the stable, and laid himself down upon a bundle of straw, where he slept soundly for some time. About the middle of the night, he heard two persons come into the stable, and on listening to their conversation, discovered that it was the landlady and a man laying a plan how to murder her husband. In the morning John renewed his journey; but at the next town he came to, he was told that the landlord in the town he had left had been murdered, and that two pedlars, whose clothes were all covered with blood, had been taken up for the crime, and were going to be hanged. John, without ever mentioning what he had overheard to any person, determined to save the pedlars if possible, and so returned in order to attend their trial.

On going into the court, he saw the two men at the bar; and the young woman and the man whose voice he had heard in the stable, swearing their innocent lives away. But the judges allowed him to give his evidence, and he told every particular of what had occurred. The man and the young woman instantly confessed their guilt; the poor pedlars were at once acquitted; and the judge ordered a large reward to be paid to John Carson, as through his means the real murderers were brought to justice.

John now proceeded towards home, fully convinced of the value of two of the advices which his master had given him. On arriving at his cabin, he found his wife and children rejoicing over a purse of gold which the eldest boy had picked up on the road that morning. Whilst he was away they had endured all the miseries which the wretched families of those who go to seek work in England are exposed to. With precarious food, without a bed to lie down on, or a roof to shelter them, they have wandered through the country, seeking food from door to door of a starving population; and when a single potatoe was bestowed, showering down blessings and thanks on the giver, not in the set phrases of the mendicant, but in a burst of eloquence too fervid not to gush direct from the heart. Those only who have seen a family of such beggars as I describe, can fancy the joy with which the poor woman welcomed her husband back, and informed him of the purse full of gold.

"And where did Mick, my boy, find it?" inquired John Carson.

"It was the young squire, for certain, who dropped it," said his wife; for he rode down the road this morning and was leaping his horse in the very gap where Mick picked it up; but sure, John, he has money enough besides, and never the half-penny have I to buy my poor childer a bit to eat this blessed night."

"Never mind that," said John; "do as I bid you, and take up the purse at once to the big house, and ask for the young squire. I have two cakes which I brought every step of the way with me from England, and they will do for the children's supper. I ought surely to remember as good right I have, what my master told me for my twelve month's wages, seeing I never, as yet, found what he said to be wrong."

"And what did he say?" inquired his wife.

"That honesty is the best policy," answered John.

"Tis very well, and 'tis mighty easy for them to say so that have never been sore tempted, by distress and famine, to say otherwise; but your bidding is enough for me, John."

Straightway she went to the big house, and inquired for the young squire; but she was denied the liberty to speak to him.

"You must tell me your business, honest woman," said a servant, with a head all powdered and frizzled like a cauliflower, and who had on a coat covered with gold and

silver lace and buttons, and every thing in the world.

"If you knew but all," said she, "I am an honest woman, for I've brought a purse full of gold to the young master, that my little boy picked up by the roadside; for surely it is his, as nobody else could have so much money."

"Let me see it," said the servant. "Ay, it's all right—I'll take care of it—you need not trouble yourself any more about the matter," and so saying, he slapped the door in her face. When she returned, her husband produced the two cakes which his master gave him on parting; and breaking one to divide between his children, how was he astonished at finding six golden guineas in it; and when he took the other and broke it he found as many more! He then remembered the words of his generous master, who desired him to give one of the cakes to his wife, and not to eat the other himself until that time; and this was the way his master took to conceal his wages, lest he should have been robbed, or have lost the money on the road.

The following day, as John was standing near his cabin-door, and turning over in his own mind what he should do with his money, the same young squire came riding down the road. John pulled off his hat, for he had not forgot his manners through the means of his travelling to foreign parts, and then made so bold as to inquire if his honour had got the purse he lost.

"Why, it is true enough, my good fellow," said the squire, "I did lose my purse yesterday, and I hope you were lucky enough to find it; for if that is your cabin, you seem to be very poor, and shall keep it as a reward for your honesty."

"Then the servant up at the big house never gave it to your honour last night after taking it from Nance...she's my wife, your honour—and telling her it was all right."

"Oh, I must look into this business," said the squire.

"Did you say your wife, my poor man, gave my purse to a servant...to what servant?"

"I can't tell his name rightly," said John, "because I don't know it; but never trust Nance's eyes again if she can't point him out to your honour, if so your honour's desirous of knowing."

"Then do you and Nance, as you call her, come up to the hall this evening, and I'll inquire into the matter, I promise you. So saying, the squire rode off.

John and his wife went up accordingly in the evening, and gave a small rap with the big knocker at the great door. The door was opened by a grand servant, who, without hearing what the poor people had to say, exclaimed, "Oh go!—go—what business can you have here?" and shut the door.

John's wife burst out crying—"There," said she, sobbing as if her heart would break, "I knew that would be the end of it."

But John had not been in merry England merely to get his twelve guineas packed in two cakes. "No," said he firmly, "right is right, and I'll see the end of it." So he sat himself down on the step of the door, determined not to go until he saw the young squire; and, as it happened, it was not long before he came out.

"I have been expecting you some time," John said; "come in and bring your wife in; and he made them go before him into the house. Immediately he directed all the servants to come up stairs; and such an army of them as there was! It was a real sight to see them.

"Which of you," said the young squire, "without making further words, 'which of you all did this honest woman give my purse to?'—but there was no answer. Well, I suppose she must be mistaken, unless she can tell herself."

John's wife at once pointed her finger towards the head footman; "there he is," said she, "if all the world were to the fore—clergyman, magistrate, judge, jury, and there he is, and I'm ready to take my bible-oath to him—there he is who told me it was all right when he took the purse, and slammed the door in my face, without as much as thank ye for it."

The conscious footman turned pale.

"What is this I hear?" said his master.

"If this woman gave you my purse, William, why did you not give it to me?"

The servant stammered out a denial; but his master insisted on his being searched, and the purse was found in his pocket.

"John," said the gentleman turning round, "you shall be no loser by this affair. Here are ten guineas for you; go home now, but I will not forget your wife's honesty."

Within a month, John Carson was settled in a nice new-slatted house, which the squire had finished and made ready for him. What with his wages, and the reward he had got from the judge, and the ten guineas for returning the purse, he was well to do in the world, and was soon able to stock a small farm, where he lived respected all his days. On his death bed, he gave his children the very Three Advices which his master had given him on parting:—

Never to take a byerod when they could follow the highway.

Never to lodge in the house where an old man was married to a young woman.

And, above all, to remember that honesty is the best policy.

We now expect every day to hear of the arrival of the new Governor, and the other royal Commissioners, whom the Government of the parent country has entrusted with the responsible and delicate office of settling the difficulties which have long agitated the public mind. That the Commissioners are instructed to labour hard in the task of conciliation, there can be no room left for doubt; but that their exertions will be crowned with success, may admit of such apprehensions as will keep the expectations of the most sanguine at a low ebb. Conciliation and indulgence have uniformly been met by a determination not to be satisfied; and I fear that we are not yet in the humour of listening to the voice of reason.

The general policy of the Home Government, with respect to Lower Canada, since the passing of the "Act 14. Geo. III. Chap. 83," in the year 1774, has ever been that of indulgence, the most unreasonable and unaccountable. From the time of the conquest till the 1st May, 1775, the laws of England were administered in the province, but from and after this date, the English laws, and the practice of the Courts were annulled, and the colony was, in every thing but the name, abandoned to the operation of all the principles requisite to the formation and rearing of a French nation. Here was laid the grand error, and the Constitutional act of 1791 confirms and perpetuates the evil. History shows that the acts of the Imperial Parliament humoured the French inhabitants, particularly their leaders who knew how to take advantage of the misplaced generosity of England, until they are actually spoiled. Under some administrations, however, attempts have been made to protect the rights of British subjects, but were soon abandoned. Sir James H. Craig, as a most faithful representative of the King, acted under instructions from the Colonial office which were intended to infuse English feelings and English principles throughout all classes of the population. Had that energetic, truly patriotic Governor lived, and been sustained in the exercise of his functions, a vast deal of what had been impossibly yielded, might have been recovered, and a sound, healthy tone given to the Province. But the Canadian leaders raised the hue and cry of grievances; and so to pacify them, Sir Geo. Prevost was sent to conciliate their favour, that is, to undo the effects of the former administration. Those two Governors acted under instructions from the Colonial office. The same game was played under the administration of the Earl of Dalhousie and of Sir James Kempt. The former was instructed to maintain the rights of the empire and though recalled, when it was found that his policy was unpalatable to the leaders of opposition, he was, as matter of justice, most fully approved of; the latter was instructed to conciliate. But his conciliating policy was of no avail, because it did not go far enough to satisfy the demand. The grievances grew up even under him; inasmuch that it was well understood at the time that he could not have proceeded much longer with the House of Assembly without being in as ill a favour with that Body as the present Governor.

Sir James Kempt was succeeded by his Excellency, Lord Aylmer, a nobleman who must, I should think, be allowed to possess the virtues of patience, forbearance, and imperturbed magnanimity and evenness of temper in a very high degree, under the most insolent treatment, and wanton provocations. Every method which cunning, seditious designs, premeditated insults, and deeply rooted malignity could suggest, in order to wound his feelings and put him off his guard, was put in requisition, but to the honour of Lord Aylmer, every one failed, and his enemies have only gained the unenvied distinction of having manifested unto all men the maliciousness and perverse obliquity of their nature. In his government a succession of the King's ministers, though of different parties in the state, and pursuing different lines of policy, has sustained him; and when he was recalled, the official approbation of his conduct was unusually frank, explicit and ample. He will leave his government without a stain on his character. If at any time he erred in judgment, none but an enemy can impeach his will. He was impeached by the House of Assembly before a reformed Parliament where they have many friends, but not a man was found among even these to sustain the groundless malice, or to mention the foul charge. This fact ought to suffice the cheeks of his enemies with the crimson glow of shame, if they are not lost to all generous emotions. Why then was such a man recalled from the performance of his duty? Why was he recalled by Lord Glenelg who was compelled by the voice of unyielding truth, and the language of facts, to convey to him such unqualified approbation of his conduct? Was Lord Aylmer not conciliatory enough? On this head they did not undertake to select an exception; but the leaders of the Assembly hate him, and to please them he must be taken away, and room made for another. Now, unless the new Governor is prepared to surrender all the demands of the 92 Resolutions, and all the demands of the Petition of last December, together with all the demands appended thereto, I ask if there is any probability that he will be held in greater esteem, on his refusal to comply, than Lord Aylmer? The Royal Commissioners will, no doubt, treat with the Assembly; but if they would learn the truth, they must travel through the country, and see with their own eyes, the actual condition of the people, and hear what they say of their grievances. If they do so they will soon be convinced that what complaints there are against the Government are borrowed, as in the late resolutions

passed at Dunham Flat, from the representatives in Parliament. There are many of the speeches and messages of Lord Aylmer that do him honour not merely from the ability which they display, but from the good sense, and sound views, and wisdom which they contain. One of these at an early period of his administration has always struck me as a master piece of the kind. It shows not only the spirit of the governor, but also the temper in which the Government of England treated the province at all times. It is that of 23d March, 1831, in answer to the House of Assembly, when requested to transmit an address and a petition of Grievances to His Majesty. I will here present it to the reader in fulfilment of a promise I made some time ago.

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

"I shall not fail to transmit without delay to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, your petition to the King; and as it will, no doubt be expected by His Majesty's Government, that my communication shall be accompanied by some observations of my own, referring to the various subjects embraced in the said petition, I think it necessary on the present occasion to make a few remarks, to which I solicit your serious attention: more especially as it may be that I have yet something to learn regarding the ulterior views of the House of Assembly.

"I can assure you, gentlemen, that I have derived satisfaction from listening to the petition which has just been read by Mr. Speaker, because the subject matter of it is distinct and tangible, and because I feel assured that of the causes of complaint therein set forth, many will be eventually removed and others modified. In the meanwhile it is very agreeable to me to have in my power to state that some of those causes of complaint have been already put by me in a train of amelioration at least, if not of removal altogether, and I beg the House of Assembly to believe, that my efforts shall be unremitting in pursuing the same course to the utmost extent of my authority as the King's Representative.

"Thus far I can with a safe conscience declare that the present communication is satisfactory to me; but I cannot conceal from the House, that it would have been infinitely more so, could I feel assured that the whole matter of their complaints is comprised in this petition. Gentlemen, I must go a step further than this, and confess to you that I cannot divest my mind of anxiety on this subject—it is with the view of being relieved from this state of anxiety that I now come forward, to entreat you will admit me to your confidence, and acquaint me whether I am to expect any and what further communications on the subject of complaints and grievances?

"I think I have a claim upon you for the confidence I now solicit.

"The propositions which, upon a recent occasion I was commanded by the King to make to you on the subject of Finance were laid before you in the plainest and most straightforward manner—nothing was concealed—nothing was glossed over—and I even believe that I should have been justified, had I made those propositions more palatable to you than I have done. But I considered that any thing which could bear, even for a moment, the appearance of trick, or manoeuvre, on so grave an occasion was unworthy of His Majesty's Government, and an injustice to the frank and loyal character of the Canadian people.

"What I now ask in return for this fair dealing is a corresponding proceeding on the part of the House of Assembly.

"Am I to understand that the petition, which I have just now heard read, conveys all that the House of Assembly have to complain of up to this day, or am I to understand that there remains something behind—some unripe grievance or complaint which it may be intended to bring forward hereafter, when those now produced shall have been disposed of? This is the information I ask of you.

"This, Gentlemen, is the information, which I will even implore you to afford me, in the name of the King, our Sovereign, who is sincerity itself, and in the name of the brave and honest people of Canada, who are so well entitled to expect fair dealing in every quarter; and now if there be any stray complaint—any grievance, however inconsiderable in itself, which may have been overlooked when this petition was adopted by the House, I beseech you gentlemen, to take it back again in order that the deficiency may be supplied, and that thus both King and people may be enabled at one view to see the whole extent of what you complain of and what you require.

"Whether this appeal to your candour shall draw from you any further declaration, stating that your petition contains the whole matter of your complaints and grievances, or that you shall maintain silence, I shall equally consider that I have acquired a full and distinct knowledge of the whole of your complaints and grievances, up to the present period. Your petition will be accompanied by an assurance from me to that effect, and my most fervent wishes that it may be productive of such measures as shall restore perfect harmony to this favoured land, where I firmly believe a larger share of happiness and prosperity is to be found than amongst any other people in the universe.

AYLMER, Governor-in-Chief.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, March 23, 1835. On these principles of moderation, conciliation and justice the administration of Lord Aylmer has been uniformly conducted, and if we put his speeches, messages to the Legislature, and public acts in contrast with the infuriated invectives and mad resolutions of the majority of the people's representatives, how dreadfully must they suffer in a moral point of view! In vain shall we look for any, the least indication of justice and moderation on their part to meet the benevolent spirit of the government. The Royal Commissioners cannot be more conciliatory than the government has been for many years; and if they shall be

much more profuse in concessions than Lord Glenelg, they may at once surrender the province. The spirit of mildness, conciliation and concession has already been exhausted to no purpose, and therefore unless the Commissioners come, not only prepared to be mild and just, but also to be firm, and fix limits to concession, the Commission will eventuate in no good. Justice to the King's Government, and to the rights of British subjects imperatively demands that the Commissioners shall establish such limits as will guarantee both the rights of the crown and the rights of the subject on a proper basis, and then maintain them without any more vacillation.

S. D.

To the Editor of the Mississkoui Standard.

MR. EDITOR:—I have long laid down this rule to myself, never to press forward officiously to perform any act, either for an individual or for the public, while I think it might be better performed by others more competent, and it is only where I perceive an evident lack of service on the part of such, that I sometimes reluctantly and timidly offer mine.—A correspondent from the region of "Stanbridge Ridge," lately asked what the Complimented of the Dunham meeting had done in Parliament more than his colleague, to merit the approbation of that respectable and consistent assembly, and I really thought that, among all your numerous readers, some one might have assumed the easy task of giving the desired information. Whether it was that none of them was able to tell, or that they were all waiting, each for the other, I cannot say; but as none has come forward, I have resolved, taking advantage of the rainy days, to undertake the business myself. Before I proceed, however, I have a mind to settle a small account with your querist "I want to know." I would recommend to that personage the next time he talks about a proteopore squire, and an M. P., to forswear all such disrespectful terms as *our Bailiff*, and to use such honorable, and deferential phrases as are due to his rank, talents, and character. It is true, I have heard sundry persons on "Stanbridge Ridge" and elsewhere, call the Complimented one our *dear Bailiff*, the additional loving epithet being, doubtless, expressed by certain experimental remembrances on the part of the users, but then, the evil example of others can never justify the arrogant presumption of "I want to know."

Having thus, in my own peculiarly mild and modest manner, reprehended his forward rudeness to a gentleman who, if his ambition be equal to his merit, may yet occupy a high station in the Executive department of the State, I shall now give him the information he desires.

The superior doings, then, of the approbated member were such as his Colleague could not have performed had he tried. Whenever a question was before the House involving principles and likely to draw him out directly one side or the other, he took sick and went to bed, and it is not every representative that will, or can make himself sick for his constituents.

A consultation of Clique Doctors was held upon his case, and as Doctors will differ, we have heard that their opinions were various. The minority declared his malady to be *tremor mentis*, caused by certain tidings from the county, and honestly recommended large doses of Consistency; but the majority, who of course were right, pronounced it to be only a slight cold, caught in the House where they were without wood, or caused by wearing a damp under garment which his washerwoman could not afford to dry for nothing, and ordered a strong pull at a new patent medicine which they denominated "Contingent Alteratives."

If "I want to know" does not know now, and if he does not forthwith add to his knowledge gratitude, he but little deserves such a worthy representative.

O. P. Q.

To the Editor of the Mississkoui Standard.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir: Had Mr. Vaughan, like an honest witness, told the whole truth and nothing but the truth, relative to the proceedings of the Agricultural Society, you had not been troubled with any farther remarks from me. He has charged me with making "false assertions," whilst he has neglected to prove them so; nay, he has admitted sufficient to satisfy "any unprejudiced mind" that my statements were true. Allow me to shew you his proof of the falsehood of my assertions. I asserted, in substance, that he did not proceed first to ascertain who were actual members and who wished to become so, as had been the invariable custom of the Society. Mr. Vaughan says "the first business that was done, was to revise the list of articles upon which premiums were offered last year."

I asserted that the question of membership was not mooted at all until the motion was made that the next Cattle Show be held at Dunham Flat. Mr. Vaughan admits it.

I asserted that an amendment was proposed that it be held at Freighsburg; Mr. Vaughan says "it was moved and seconded that the annual Cattle Show for the present year, be held at Dunham Flat, it was immediately after moved and seconded that said Show be held at Freighsburg; the latter motion was not put as an amendment but as an original motion." Then "said motions being put," &c.

Mr. Vaughan treats them as separate original motions, and then says that they were decided by one single vote. How could that have been? The facts are as I asserted, and as Mr. Vaughan admits, that he put the Dunham motion first, and he now holds the minority against Dunham as in favor of Freighsburg. He therefore mixed the two motions, although as he says, they were entirely separate and original, and through ignorance or intention, took the vote only upon one. A novel mode of proceeding. It is absurd to declare the minority on the Dunham motion to have voted in favor of Freighsburg; as well might he declare it to have voted in favor of the motion which he himself made, that the Society be abolished. So much for his shuffling concerning the "amendment."

I asserted that "the President said that he could not take it upon himself to say whether there was any members present," &c. Mr. Vaughan now says, "I did refuse to put the motion declaring it improper and illegal. I might have said that I could not say that they were legal members," &c. And yet Mr. Vaughan took the votes of those whom he did not know to have any business with the society at all.

I beg to assure Mr. Vaughan that I sought not a quarrel with him, but I did wish to lay before

the members a vindication of my own personal honor from the attack made at Stanbridge meeting; a meeting of which Mr. Vaughan wishes to avoid speaking, because he knows that the proceedings were inconsistent with the Act. Mr. Vaughan must be aware that I omitted circumstances which are little to his credit as President of the society, such as the fact of his rising in a great rage and declaring in open meeting, with the vehemence of a partizan, that he was surprised at the people of Freighsburg wishing to keep the Cattle Show at that place, as it had already been held there two years, and that he (the President) would now move that the Agricultural Society for this county be abolished, and he would make his report to the Governor accordingly.

In answer to the questions he has put to me, I reply, that he seems to be the chief enemy of the Society, by adopting conduct first irregular, and afterwards decidedly illegal. I never have refused to exhibit the records to the President at any time, and the resolution which he mentions I never heard of nor saw until I read his communication. So far was Mr. Vaughan from being refused the records that he actually had them on the table before him at both meetings; at the latter meeting Mr. Vaughan asked me whether I would make out an order calling a meeting at Stanbridge. I replied, "certainly, I would follow his directions," and accordingly made out the order in his presence. This Mr. Vaughan cannot deny. So much for Mr. Vaughan's consistency, and the truth of the first of the Stanbridge resolutions.

On the day of the Stanbridge meeting I sent Mr. Vaughan a private message, by an officer of the Society, stating that indisposition prevented my attendance. His gentlemanly remarks thereon to the meeting, I forbear taking any notice of. I subsequently addressed a note to him requesting an explanation of the Stanbridge resolution, which for reasons known to himself he has not deigned to answer.

I have not allowed to Mr. Vaughan, that he possesses the right to settle all disputes arising in the society; but pointed out to him how the present disputes were to be composed.

I beg to enquire of Mr. Vaughan whether he, as President, made returns of the proceedings of the Society last year, within the first fifteen days of the session of the Legislature? and whether he intends to make out a garbled statement and return under oath, a certified list of the members of the present year, together with the amount of money subscribed, without access to the records, where alone the information can be truly ascertained?

With Mr. Vaughan's conduct, as President of the Agricultural Society, I have now done, with his private character I have not interfered; I leave him at liberty to use as many ungentlemanly epithets and prevaricating statements as may suit his convenience.

I am, &c.

ANSON KEMP, Secretary.

C. M. A. S.

Freighsburg, August 25, 1835.

To the Editor of the Mississkoui Standard.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir: I have seen a Communication in your paper of the 18th inst., signed C. R. Vaughan, insinuating that there were now "about 16 pounds in the hands of the Treasurer belonging to the Society, and that the Act is as silent in pointing out any way to get that money from his hands, as it is in making any provisions for the appointment of a secretary, should the one chosen refuse to act" and very significantly asking, "whether the same cannot be commanded by the Secretary, and can be divided between two or three favorites who are determined to destroy the Society?" I beg leave to remind Mr. Vaughan that I have neither paid out any of the Society's money illegally, nor applied it to my private purposes; and that whenever he shall pay over to the Treasurer the balance in his hands of the money drawn from Government a year ago, no matter how small the amount, and the sums received and now in the hands of his manufactured Treasurer, the whole shall be accounted for in the proper manner. Besides, if he is not already satisfied, after having had my books in his possession from the 27th June to the 26th July, and after having returned them with an expression of his approbation, I hold myself in readiness to exhibit them to any member of the Society when called upon. I further beg to remind Mr. Vaughan that with honorable men, his case cannot but be open to suspicion, since he wantonly endeavors to bolster up his character as president, by a false and uncalculated insinuation against me. For that underhand insinuation, scandalous and black as it is, I hold no other feeling than that of perfect contempt.

O. R. J. KEMP, Treasurer.

C. M. A. S.

Freighsburg, August 25, 1835.

The Constitutional Association of Quebec waited on Lord Aylmer with an Address,

To this His Excellency was pleased to reply in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN,

I receive with sentiments of heartfelt satisfaction the kind expressions of regret at my approaching departure from this Province, conveyed in the Address which you have just done me the favour to present to me on the part of the Constitutional Association of Quebec.

The relation in which I have been made to stand with the House of Assembly in discharging my public duty, having been assigned as a motive for my recall from this Government by His Majesty's Ministers, I find it necessary to advert to certain proceedings of the Assembly regarding myself.

On two several occasions within the last two years, complaints of the most serious nature affecting my public character and conduct in the Administration of the Government of this Province have been brought forward by the House of Assembly in petitions addressed to the King, and the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament. Their Petition addressed to the House of Commons in the first instance contained an urgent appeal to that Honourable House to bring and to support impeachments against me before the House of Lords; but although the committee to which that Peti-

tion was referred was engaged during three months in investigating the various subjects of complaint it contained, their report, subsequently adopted by the House does not allude in the remotest degree to the demand of the Assembly for my impeachment.

Nevertheless, the Assembly, nowise discouraged by the failure of this first attempt, again approached the House of Commons during the present Session of the Imperial Parliament with a renewed demand for my impeachment: and to their former complaints others of a still darker complexion were added. But all to no purpose—for it does not appear that any steps whatever have been taken by the House upon this second petition of the Assembly.

For the success of the House of Assembly in their attempts to injure me in the estimation of His Majesty and his confidential advisers, I have only to refer to the Despatches from the Colonial Department recently published by my order in the Official Gazette of the Province.

From the above rapid sketch it will be perceived that the various efforts of the House of Assembly to injure my public character have only ended in exposing the impotence of their hostility towards me.

But there is another point of view in which this subject deserves to be regarded, and it is one which involves considerations of infinitely more importance than any of a personal nature affecting an individual like myself.

The failure of these repeated attempts to establish the truth of charges so solemnly, and so earnestly brought under the consideration of the King and the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament, unavoidably places the moral character of the House of Assembly in a very equivocal position; and it may therefore be reasonably expected, that the Assembly in order to redeem its own credit, and in justice to their constituents who are necessarily (however innocently and unconsciously,) involved in this disreputable suit, undertaken in their name, and on their behalf,—the Assembly, I say, cannot but consider themselves imperatively called upon to renew their demand to the House of Commons for my impeachment before the House of Lords.

Should any such demand be made, the House of Assembly may be assured of having my best wishes for the success of it; it is what I have long and ardently looked forward to; for if, happily, their cause should ever come to a hearing before the House of Lords, my accusers will find, when in presence of that august tribunal, that assertions however confidently advanced, will not there be suffered to pass current for facts, neither will vituperation be mistaken for argument.

I come to the subject of my recall from this Government, which I cannot pass over in silence: since it is in fact, the particular circumstance which has given rise to your address.

It would be highly unjust towards those Ministers of the Crown who spontaneously, and without any solicitation whatever on my part, did me the honor of selecting me for the very important office of Governor-in-Chief of British North America, to suppose that upon that occasion they were actuated by any other motive than a conscientious belief that by so doing they best consulted the public interest.

In like manner, those other Ministers of the Crown who have subsequently filled the situation of Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and whose approval of my public conduct you are acquainted with, must have considered that by maintaining me in the office of Governor-in-Chief, they also, were consulting the public interest.

His Majesty's present Ministers, however, immediately upon coming into office, have taken an opposite view of this subject for I am now informed by Lord Glenelg, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in his Despatch of the 6th of May last, addressed to me (which will be found amongst the Despatches recently published by my order in the Official Gazette of the Province, for general information), that "he shall best consult the public interest by apprising me that my administration of the affairs of Lower Canada must be considered as finally terminated."

Although differing, as it would appear from his predecessors in office upon this subject, it would be equally unjust to withhold from Lord Glenelg the belief that in removing me from the office of Governor-in-Chief of British North America, His Lordship is sincerely convinced that he is best consulting the public interest.

I will therefore, only add, that as the faithful servant, and devoted subject of the King, and as the firm and constant friend of the people of Lower Canada of every origin, I do most sincerely wish, that those measures which his Majesty shall be advised to adopt for the settlement of the disordered and complicated affairs of this Province, may have the effect of establishing the authority of his Majesty's Government upon a solid and lasting foundation, for thereby alone will the public interest be best consulted.

I cannot, gentlemen, avoid saying a few words in answer to that part of your address, in which regret is expressed at what you are pleased to consider my untimely recall from this government.

I undertook the Government of Lower Canada with a full knowledge of the principal difficulties with which it was surrounded, but these I did not despair of surmounting by a steady course of policy founded on the strictest impartiality; and although circumstances beyond my control

have hitherto stood in the way of my success, I am, nevertheless, of opinion that the present state of the Province, unpromising as it may appear to a superficial observer, holds out every encouragement to adoption of measures that would at once put an end to the difficulties to which I have alluded, and which will cease to be formidable the very moment of their being fairly grappled with.

To have been the instrument of carrying such measures into effect would be to me a never failing source of gratification during the remainder of my life. Since, however this has been denied me, I have only to hope that on my return to the Seat of the Imperial Government, the representations it will be my duty to make, may be productive of good to the Province. Should such be the result of my removal from this Government; and that having ceased to be officially connected with Lower Canada, I shall have the good fortune to accomplish more for its advantage than it was in my power to effect during my Administration of its affairs, then, Gentlemen, I shall say, that my recel, far from untimely, will have proved a singularly well-timed measure.

You may be assured that I shall not fail to convey, if I may be so permitted, to the foot of the throne the views of the Constitutional Association as expressed in the Resolutions of which you have delivered me a copy; and in an especial manner I shall consider it to be my duty to represent to our gracious Sovereign (what is in truth the conviction of my own mind) that he has not in the wide extent of his dominions, subjects more loyal and devoted than the members of the Constitutional Association of Quebec.

The flattering testimony and regard and good opinion of the Constitutional Association of Quebec, addressed to me in the concluding passage of your address, could not fail to prove highly gratifying to my feelings under any circumstances. How much more so it is when I consider the efforts which have with such unwearied perseverance been made, to blacken and defame my character from the very hour of my arrival in Canada to the present time; and that during that period every act of mine has been made the theme either of virulent, invective, or unworthy detraction.

But, Gentlemen, the evil has produced its own remedy, since the favorable sentiments towards me expressed in your address, and for which I now offer my warm and sincere thanks to the Constitutional Association of Quebec, have furnished me with the best answer that can be made to those who have sought to injure me in the estimation of my fellow subjects.

And now, Gentlemen, farewell, and may every happiness and prosperity attend you, and all those who are parties to the Address which has just been communicated to me.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Bartholomew Curricomb thinks us rather soft; let him send his communication where he knows it will be admitted, we open not the Standard to such trash.

We have received R. S. of 24th June. He has addressed the wrong individuals; he should write *quam celerime* to the Civil Sec. of Upper Canada. We have in part remedied his mistake.

"AGRICULTURALIST," in our next.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, AUGUST 25, 1835.

Persons in Montreal, intending to be subscribers for the Standard, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the book-store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke, Notre-Dame street.

To ADVERTISERS. From our rates of advertising, and from our unprecedented and daily increasing circulation, Advertisers in Montreal and elsewhere will find the Standard, superior to any other paper, as a means of circulating Advertisements in this section of the Eastern Townships.

The 8th resolution is a strange one; it approves of the conduct of Ephraim Knight M. P. P. during the last session of Parliament. "If the course pursued by me," says the Bailiff M. P. P., "has given offence to any one, or is objected to, I shall be happy if they will come forward and express themselves." Mr. Knight has thrown the gauntlet, and we take it up. His words imply that he will defend himself if his conduct is "objected to;"—he shall run the gauntlet before we have done with him. We accept his challenge purely on public grounds, we protest against our readers imagining that we suppose his private character to deserve such notice at our hands. Mr. Knight, at the poll read from a paper, for he is incapable of delivering or writing a speech—the principles—as far as an ignorant man could lay down principles—which were to guide him in Parliament. But for the 8th resolution, we could not have guessed that he had not acted upon those principles, and consequently preserved in so far his honesty. Mr. Knight abandoned his duties in the Assembly, for his name does not appear on divisions of the House, except on a few occasions, where his politics could not with certainty be fixed.

The eighth resolution, however, supplies the lack of evidence, presented by his course in Parliament, and stamps upon him the inexpressible meanness of having feigned the sickness under which he reported himself to have labored in Quebec, for no one can be entitled to thanks for having been actually sick. From the expressions he used at the Poll, he proves himself guilty of deceit, and by the eighth resolution he convicts himself, in addition, of the most despicable meanness. There is one redeeming point in the resolution,—and this point assists in strengthening the internal evidence, that the set were not the production of the county—no man in the county—squatter nor free holder—was found, so lost to all regard for his private character, as to appear either as mover or seconder. "I am happy," says the Bailiff, "that my conduct has merited the approbation of my intelligent constituents." To have moved or seconded the resolution would have been to participate in the disgrace or honor of Mr. K's character...let Mr. K. say which...but that is a step which no honest man was hardly enough to undertake. Let him judge from that of the degree of "approbation his conduct merited."

Mr. K. says, in the speech reported of him, that "previous to his election he had not given the affairs of the Province his serious attention." The man speaks truth, for he is as incapable of giving political affairs "serious attention," as he is of understanding them, if he could give "serious attention." The cock and bull story concerning the Englishman at Henryville—whether true or false, we know not—shows him guilty of the wicked action of imposing on himself, or to be possessed of a mind as discriminating, and as capable of judging as that of a child. Mr. Knight, by pretending to be in darkness himself, as to his motives, wishes to throw the mantle over others. Knaves, it is said, (will Mr. K. excuse the proverb?) are of all people the least trusting; so Mr. K., although no knave, not willing to trust even himself with his real motive for forfeiting a sacred pledge, is jealous of trusting it with others. He is ninny enough to suppose that all are ninny like himself. Unless actions not to be misunderstood, evince a motive, we impute none to any man, not even to the most unprincipled of men, we therefore impute none to Ephraim Knight, who is an M. P. P. But we beg to remind Mr. K. that his Excellency Lord Aylmer, notwithstanding the presentation of several petitions, graciously refused to inflict, on the Commission of the Peace, the name of Ephraim Knight; with a man devoid of principle, such a refusal might be reason sufficient, to justify the most wanton breach of professions solemnly made, the most gross dereliction of duties undertaken, but with him—an officer of his Majesty in the shape of a Bailiff, and a publicly complimented M. P. P.—we deny that such refusal could have the least weight. Mr. Knight possesses such an honorable character as a public man, as the public are willing to accord him; without doubt, the public form their opinions from his public declarations and his public acts. Man-adorers have worshipped persons of the most abandoned character—private as well as public; we are no man-adorers; Mr. Knight, therefore, will excuse us from worshipping even him, although, of course, his public character is so well known and appreciated as to render partially unnecessary any remarks from us. In compliance with his invitation we have "come forward to express" ourselves; we may do so again, but in the mean time we shall leave him "to chew the cud of bitter thought." We shall see what he says in his defence.

Let him answer specifically the following specific charges. He came forward and pledged himself, as we understood him, to stand by the Constitution, & as the opponent of the Papineau gang. He now wishes it to be understood that he forms a unit of that gang. He pledged himself to attend his duties in the Assembly punctually. He was seldom to be seen within the walls. But there are two representatives to this county and the one is nearly a perfect contrast to the other. Both obtained their election by pledging their solemn faith to stand by the constitution of the country, and the interests of the Townships. Mr. Baker has honestly redeemed his pledge;—his vote in favor of the Speaker might have proceeded from a mistaken idea, but he attended his duties in Parliament, Mr. Knight did not. Mr. Baker has the confidence of the County, Mr. Knight has not. Mr. Baker, as a private man, enjoys the honorable opinion of his fellow citizens; the public opinion concerning Mr. Knight, we

make that gentleman heartily welcome to—we envy it not. Mr. Baker deserves and has the thanks of the county for his manly, straightforward conduct; for Mr. Knight, alas!

We enjoy not the friendship, and scarcely the personal acquaintance, of either; our praise and our censure are administered, and shall continue to be administered, purely on public grounds.

Parliament is again prorogued to the 21st September—not for despatch of business.

We thank the Montreal Herald, for his ready defence of the Eastern Townships.

A dreadful fire has happened in New York.—Damage estimated at one million dollars. Many printing establishments have been burned down.

From the Montreal Herald.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the following account of a great riot at Baltimore. Let us reflect.—Boston, New York, Philadelphia. Yes, we do believe that Baltimore had a right to the next turn. The obnoxious parties were managers of a rotten bank. Some of our friends may soon, perhaps, have reason to be thankful that, in Lower Canada, "the people" cannot, in the lawful exercise of "judgment and will," hang or shoot or drown the managers of a rotten bank.

"JUDGMENT AND WILL" AGAIN.

From the Philadelphia Exchange Books.

DREADFUL RIOT AT BALTIMORE.—We regret to learn that a serious riot took place in Baltimore on Saturday night and Sunday morning. The mob attacked the houses of Reverdy Johnson, Esq. and Jno. Glenn Esq., formerly directors of the Bank of Maryland, and caused great destruction in the house of the latter. The citizens flew to arms, and rumor says that 18 lives were lost; a great many more were severely wounded—among the latter were Mr. Findlay, Mr. Cheves, and Mr. Adams. Our information is derived from gentlemen who were witnesses to this terrific scene of riot and bloodshed. As they left early in the morning, we are not able to state minute particulars. The excitement, it appears, grew out of the late business of the Bank of Maryland.

We know not the immediate cause of the difficulty, as connected with the books and papers of the Bank, but the tenure of life and property is frail indeed if the mobs are to settle these points.

"We have fallen on evil times indeed." We have mobs at elections, negro insurrections, incendiary publications, immediate abolitionists, and all the evils arising from a good government badly administered. When will the days of tranquillity and good order arrive?

REMEMBER THE AFFLICTED.

ELEANOR NIXON, who left Manor, Hamilton County Leitrim, Ireland, about two years ago, and who is supposed to be living in Quebec, is informed that her daughter MARY M. KILROY, has arrived in this Country, and is now residing near this place.—She is very anxious to hear from her Mother, and requests that the Editor of the Irish Advocate, and the Editors of Papers in Quebec, will assist her in finding her parent by giving this an insertion in their respective papers. A letter will find the undersigned at Bedford, L. C. MARY M. KILROY. Bedford, L. C., July 28th, 1835.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS FOR ST. ARMAND.

Thomas Cushing, John Bookey, James Tevan, Daniel Cheney, Jonas Johnson, Frederick Streit, William Calender, James Lee, Isaac Smith, John Ayer, 2d Editor Missiskoui Post, 2

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of the County of Missiskoui Agricultural Society, are requested to send in their subscription lists, together with the amount of monies in their hands, immediately, to enable me to report to the President of said society; he having called on me for the names of members and the amount paid by each. OREN J. KEMP, T. C. M. A. S. Frelighsburg, Aug. 25, 1835.

5 POUNDS REWARD.

ON Saturday night, the 15th August, some ill disposed person or persons did MALICIOUSLY cut a bay mare in the shoulder blade, with a knife, or some sharp instrument, intending it to be mortal to the said beast, whereas the undersigned owner of said mare, thinks she will recover and appear in sight of the offender or offenders in course of time, no doubt, which will accuse them of their guilty courses. The said owner will give the above reward to the offender or justice. FRANCIS STEAD. Odletown, August, 25, 1835. 20—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the Counties of Missiskoui and Rouville, having received, examined and approved applications for insurance on property to the amount of 15,000 pounds currency, and upwards, have ordered the Secretary to COMMENCE ISSUING POLICIES; applicants will therefore receive their Policies by calling at the Office of the Company, at the Store of Chester Roberts & Co., Phillipsburg, in order to sign the records as required by law.

By order of the Directors, CHESTER ROBERTS, Sec'y. Phillipsburg, Aug. 18th, 1835.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, consisting of twenty-five acres of first rate land for grain or grass, well watered and under good improvement, with a good Framed House thereon. Said Farm is situated about five miles East of this Village, in the Seigneurie of St. Armand. For further particulars enquire of W. R. SEARLE. Frelighsburg, July 21, 1835. 15—tf.

MUNSON & CO. pay Cash for BUTTER. August 18, 1835. 19—tf.

TO SELL.

OR TO LET, that large, elegant two story HOUSE, newly painted, with Stables and Sheds; lately occupied by C. C. P. Gould, as a

TAVERN STAND.

situated in the village of Henryville, and sixty acres of LAND. For further particulars enquire of Capt. HOGLE of Henryville, or JOSEPH A. GAGNON, Esq., of Montreal. Henryville, August 10th, 1835. 19—2m.

NOTICE.

THE following are the prices for which Cloth will be dressed at the

FACTORY

of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the village of Bedford, viz:

FULLING & COLOURING,

(all colours except Indigo Blue.) Ten Pence per yard, if paid immediately, One Shilling per yard, payable in January next, One Shilling and 3 pence, if not paid till the end of the year.

FULLING, SHEARING

(once,) and

PRESSING,

Five pence per yard, cash down; Six pence per yard, in January next; Seven pence half penny, at the end of the year

FLANNELS,

all colours, Six pence, cash down; Seven pence half penny, in January next; Nine pence, at the end of the year.

Cloth and most kinds of produce received in payment.

JOHN BROWN.

BEDFORD, AUGUST 8, 1835. 19—tf.

BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c, which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms. Cash paid for rags. JAMES RUSSELL. St. Albans, July 6, 1835. 13—ly.

NEW STORE

Goods at Montreal Prices!

W. W. SMITH,

HAVING lately purchased from A. RHOADS, Esq., all his stock in trade, to which he has subsequently made large additions, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now offering for sale at this place, an extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting of black, brown, blue, olive, carlet, mixed and drab Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cassinet, Super Drab, mixed and black Lasting, black, blue, green, carlet and red Circassian, Bombazines, blk. and col'd bombazettes; Eng. and French Merinoes; blk. gro. de Nap. changeable and Levantine Silks, rich printed Muslins; 50 pieces Calico, among which are a great variety of new and beautiful patterns; Furniture calico; 10 pieces Palmyreens, very rich and very low; Milanese Gauze, a splendid article for Ladies' summer dresses; Jacquenet, checked, plain and col'd cambric and muslin; plain and fig'd book and mull do. bob. Lace and Footing, linen Long Lawn; merino, Thibet, silk and cotton Shawls, a great variety; green barage, plain and fig'd gauze Veils, Grecian Lace do. silk, gauze, crape, Thibet, and emb. fancy silk Handk'fs; richgauze sett and cap Ribbon, belt do. rich silk, silk and worsted, printed, quilting and Marseilles Vestings, Ladies' silk and other Gloves, Gentlemen's do. Hosiery of every description, Sp. horn and shell Combs, silk and cotton Umbrellas, cotton silk flag and muslin H'd'fs. fig'd do., Nankeens, Diaper, Ticking, Pelisse Wadding, Straw and Dunstable Bonnets. White and col'd flannels, brown sheeting and shirting, bleached do. at very low prices, oil cloths, grass do. sole and upper leather, calf skins, men's thick boots and shoes, &c. &c. An extensive assortment of

Hard Ware and Cutlery.

Russia and Eng. iron and steel, nails and glass, scythes, sheet iron, shovels, hoes, patent forks, rakes, knives and forks, carvers, penknives, razors, scissors, augers, flat irons, powder and shot. Also, a splendid assortment of

Crockery, Glass, Britannia & China Ware.

Light blue printed dining ware, in sets; black do. black printed teas, in sets, &c. Paints, oil, and putty, a good assortment.

West India Goods and Groceries.

Young hyson, twankay, hyson skin and black teas; spices of all kinds; raisins and figs, fine salt, salmon, mackrel, table cod fish, lamp oil and candles.

10 cwt. refined loaf Sugar—lump do., 10 cwt. muscovado do.

200 bush. Liverpool Salt—coarse Western do. 50 bars. superfine Flour—fine do.

If Goods of the best manufacture, Low Prices and assiduous attention to Customers, will entitle him to a fair share of the public patronage, he does not hesitate to believe that he shall obtain it. PRODUCE of all descriptions, and at the highest price, taken in payment.

Cash paid for Southern Market Lumber

Missiskoui Bay, June 2, 1835.

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER.

THE subscriber will pay Cash (and the highest market price) for

10 TONS GOOD BUTTER,

delivered at his store.

W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay, August 3d, 1835. 17—tf.

FOR SALE, PLOUGHS and Plough POINTS.

Stow's make. Also, Points to fit Stan bridge Ploughs. Inquire of H. M. CHANDLER. Frelighsburg, 27th April, 1835. 3

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, in the village of Frelighsburg, the well known

TAVERN STAND,

formerly known as "the Mills House." H. M. CHANDLER.

Frelighsburg, May 18th, 1835.

PROSPECTUS

OF A WORK TO BE ENTITLED

THE MILESIAHS,

OR AN INQUIRY INTO THE

ORIGIN & HISTORY OF THE IRISH

BY ROBERT JEFFERS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME of the greatest and most important discoveries had their rise from (apparently) trivial or accidental circumstances.

One of the most distinguished Members of the Highland Society of Kingston, in a company where the author of this "Inquiry" was present, asserted that "the Irish had their origin from the Highland, or (what he called) Celtic Scots, and that the Progenitors of both the one and the other, had come across the Strait of Dover, from the continent of Europe."

This simple occurrence determined the Author to institute this Inquiry.

He hopes to prove beyond possibility of successful contradiction—

1. That the Irish are Progenitors, and not Descendants.

11. That all who have rightful claim to the Gaelic and Irish as their native language, had one common origin.

111. That their First-Fathers did not come across the Strait of Dover, nor from the Continent of Europe.

1V. That although Geographical and Providential circumstances cause the Highlanders to be now considered as part and parcel of the Scottish Nation, their natural connection is with Ireland. And that as to Origin and Language, they have no more connection with the Low-land Scots, than they have with the population of Sweden or Russia.

In the prosecution of this Work, a "mite" will be thrown in, towards that most desirable of Irish things, a union among the sons of Erin; as a kindly feeling between them and all other Nations.

It is also hoped to remove just ground of prejudice against the National character: and by wiping off the tarnish of unjust misrepresentation, to exhibit the pure EMERALD in all its native lustre: so that it shall be proved an honor (and not a disgrace) to be connected with Ireland.

In fine, the Author is confident he can prove that the Irish is the most peculiar and interesting nation (the Jews not excepted) that exists, or has existed on the face of the earth.

The work shall come out in numbers, price one quarter Dollar each. And as the Author does not expect to gain, (except in his National gratifications) so he cannot afford to lose—it is therefore expected that each subscriber will pay for one number in advance, on putting down his name to the author, or to Mr. David Leachy of Kingston, with whom the amount will be deposited, until the numbers are given into his hands for delivery.

Public spirited and influential Irishmen in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. &c. are requested to aid in the subscription for, and sale of this work.

When any amount worth forwarding is subscribed, they will please enclose their money directed to Archibald M'Donnell, Esq. (not Macdonald) Hazel Bank, Kingston, who shall retain it, until the numbers are delivered to him to be forwarded.

As there is a fellow citizen (of Cork) with the author, who fills a high station in Charleston, (S. C.); he is hereby most respectfully solicited to assist in the furtherance, and sale of this IRISH Work.

All Editors in Canada and the United States, who feel friendly to the Irish, will please to insert this Prospectus, and those who continue to do so, shall be entitled to a copy of the Work.

N. B. Those who wish to act as Agents for this work, on their forwarding the price of nine numbers, they shall have forwarded to them ten. For 16, they shall have 18; for 25, they shall have 32; for the price of 54, they shall have forwarded sixty three.

May 12, 1835.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that a WHARF has been completed by the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the COMPANY will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for Shipment outwards.

Office of the British American Land Company. Montreal, August 1, 1835. 19—t

BRIDGE

OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract for building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warranties for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.

Office of the B. A. L. Co. } Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835. 16—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are prepared to purchase LANDS, either wild or improved, in the Counties of SHEERBROOKE, SHEFFORD, and SPANSTEAD.

Applications may be made either at their office in Montreal or Sherbrooke or to the undersigned Agents of the company.

S. YARWOOD, Esq., Quebec. DANIEL THOMAS, Esq., Melbourne. ICHABOD SMITH, Esq., Stanstead. DAVID WOOD, Esq., Shefford. Montreal, July 20, 1834. 10—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, at a great bargain, lot No. 9 in the fourth range of lots in the Township of Farnham.—All persons are cautioned against committing trespass upon said lot of land, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigours of the law.

For further particulars enquire of Doct. Chamberlin, of Frelighsburg, or of the undersigned. ALFRED NASH. Farnham, June 2, 1835.

